



## James Frazier, Negro Boy, Killed In Wreck Last Wednesday Night

E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.  
Cashier  
O, Assistant Cashier

LUNA DELLE RINGO, Assistant Cashier



## THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Bryan - Owner-Publisher

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CASH IN ADVANCE

C. G. NELSON WRITES FROM SO. PACIFIC

July 4, 1943.  
South Pac. War Zone.

Dear Editor:  
Will take up my regular tradition, expressing my appreciation to you and your staff for your paper, which I have just read this morning. Although this paper was printed March 18, 1943, you know all news is good news to me here.

As for us, we are faring fine—three good meals per day, good liberty. We read to about so many boys getting furloughs and spending some time with their people. Hope time will come when every one can get a furlough and the lights light up all over the world again. Can't write much about over here for it will be censored out. We can't let Tojo get much information which might get him something he would like.

Well, I know there are several boys who are in uniform yet at home who would like to get a chance at Tojo's boys before it is over. I hope my brother at DeRider, La., will read this letter for I can't get my mail through to him for some reason. I would like to warn you boys who will soon come over to visit us. The South Seas are not the ones you see in pictures and movies, especially the girls. You will find plenty of black blondes over here. They treat us with the best respect, and that is a lot of help to us.

Guess everybody is having a time keeping cool these days, for I know about what is happening during the Fourth of July. Suppose most everybody will forget we have a war and enjoy a good time. Know I would. Well, luck to everybody. Will write again when I receive another paper. Give my love to all home folks and friends.

C. G. Nelson, CM 2-C  
3rd Batt, 18th Reg.  
2nd Div., F. M. F.  
Fleet P. O.,  
San Francisco, Calif.

## CULLING HENS

In culling hens it is highly important that those that are diseased be removed along with non-producers. points out Hugh D. Sexton, county agent.

A close eye examination plays an important part in controlling fowl paralysis, long a scourge and the costliest poultry disease, points out the county agent. One of the signs of the disease is a grey eye with irregular pupil. In addition the eye may be "fishy" or bulging. Lame birds that show no foot injuries should be removed too, as suspected carriers of the Red leg. The diseased birds may lay for a while but eventually they lose weight and go out of production.

The majority of fowl paralysis cases occur in birds from four to twelve months of age, the county agent declared. Since the disease affects many birds just as they begin to lay, it is costly to the farmer and should be controlled.

There are apparently sufficient amounts of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers for all food and feed production in 1944, but there may be a slight shortage of potash to meet total needs next year.

If there are no flowers for the dining table, moisten a sponge and sprinkle it generously with mustard and birdseed. The seed will sprout and resemble an attractive green ball. Use as a table decoration.

## PERDUE NEWS

So much visiting the last few weeks, one hardly knows where to begin telling of all the visits and parties.

Perdue H. D. Club had its annual get-together last Saturday night, July 31. A large crowd attended, but were sorry we did not have 100% club members. Some had sickness, others were afraid of the "dread". Oh, well, better luck next year, we hope.

Several from here attended revival services at Center Ridge (Pike County) last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, of Enterprise, were pleasant callers of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Newsome and daughter, Marion.

Mrs. J. C. Boutwell is making a lengthy visit with relatives at Opelika, and probably Columbus, Ga., before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Whitehead visited Mr. and Mrs. Joel Knott Sunday.

Mrs. Levi Houston, of Atmore, and daughter, Agnes, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Houston last week.

Miss Betty Kendrick, and Vivian Hurd and Messers Ray Hurd and Harold Kendrick, of Zion Chapel, and Sgt. Lamar Kendrick, of Denver, Colo., visited Miss Vivian Boutwell last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Handy Boutwell and family visited his brother at Edge's hospital, who is suffering from a broken arm.

Miss Florence Pruitt and little sister, of Ensley, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Houston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Grisetti are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Grisetti.

Quoted a number from here attended revival services at White Rock (Pike County) last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Newsome and daughter, Marion, attended Sunday School at Rehoboth Sunday.

Messrs. J. C. Boutwell, Clarence Taylor and Talmadge Houston made a business trip to Troy last Saturday.

Miss Maudie Boutwell visited her aunt, Mrs. Mattie Hataway, of Chestnut Grove, last week and was accompanied home by her cousins, Coley and Katrina Hataway.

F. W. Burns, extension dairyman, says that each cow in the herd needs at least one acre of green grazing crops during the winter months.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION  
Lone F. Morgan, Complainant, vs. John Morgan, Respondent.

In the Circuit Court, of Coffee County, Alabama, in Equity, Elba Division.

To John Morgan: You will take notice that Lone F. Morgan has filed bill of complaint against you in this Court, you are therefore notified to appear, plead, answer or demur to said bill within the time allowed by law or its allegations will be taken as confessed.

This the 21st day of July, 1943.  
GLADYS CLARK, Register  
A5-12-19-26.

## NOTICE OF SALE

At 12:00 o'clock noon on August 30th, 1943, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder in front of the Coffee County Courthouse, Elba, Alabama, for cash, the following Town of Elba 6% Street Improvement bonds dated August 1st, 1927, each in the principal sum of \$1,000.00 each, said bonds respectively numbered as follows: 1, 2 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1928), 3, 4 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1929), 5, 6 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1930), 7, 8 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1931), 9, 10 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1932), 12 (foregoing bond due October 1st, 1933), 13, 14 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1934), 15, 16 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1935), 17, 18 (foregoing bonds due October 1st, 1936), and 19 (foregoing bond due October 1st, 1937); also bond number 20 in principal sum of \$437.57 due October 1st, 1937, together with certain past due interest coupons attached thereto.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DOTHAN,  
A5-26 Dothan, Alabama.

## THE ELBA CLIPPER

Thursday, August 5, 1943

## New Microscope Is Developed by RCA

Will Magnify Particles Up To 100,000 Times.

CHICAGO—A new model of the electron microscope, much less expensive than the present model, which makes it available for the first time to hundreds of hospitals, small laboratories and many universities and industrial research institutions, has been developed by the RCA laboratories, Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin reports.

The new model, a development said to make the instrument available for war work on a much wider scale than heretofore possible, is only 16 inches long and light enough to be portable, while the standard instrument is 40 inches long and weighs 100 pounds.

The standard instrument, the new model is capable of magnifying infinitesimally small particles, invisible under the ordinary microscope up to 100,000 times. The optical microscope magnifies only 2,000 times. Because of its greatly increased availability, Dr. Zworykin said, it will be of great importance in the study of the history of scientific research on the electron microscope, the history of biology, physics and chemistry.

In these all-important fields of study and in their subdivisions, such as medicine, bacteriology, the study of viruses, metallurgy, ceramics, plastics and molecular anatomy, Dr. Zworykin added, he may uncover problems fundamental to the time in the relatively near future when researches make possible the construction of a new type of machine which will bring about solutions which will greatly enhance human health, efficiency and comfort.

Note that God's guidance for them was one of intelligent planning, not just impulse or chance. He knew what to do, and He did it for their good.

God has a plan, not only for the nations, but also for individuals, for their life and mine. Let us find His will for us, for it is good, acceptable and perfect (Rom. 12:1, 2).

Note the honoring of the faith of Joseph in God's promise (v. 19). The memory of his assurance was a blessing to his descendants, and they honored it and him. What our descendants have to say about our faith in God?

II. God Provides Guidance (Exod. 15:17-22).

God's plan is made known to His people as they follow Him step by step. This means that there must be guidance, moment by moment.

His plan is to be worked out. He gives such guidance and it is only when His children fail to follow that the pattern of life becomes confused.

The field of divine guidance is one in which Christians have widely different experiences. Some know the sweet, unconfused daily experience of God's hand upon them, caring for the minor details (for are they minor?) of life. Others have known the directive power of God in some affairs of life. Many, and perhaps most, think of divine guidance as a spiritual theory of which the preacher talks, but know nothing of it in their own lives.

What makes this great difference? Faith—or the lack of it. Those who trust God accept and receive His blessing. It is as simple as that. Others reach out and take it when the measure of life makes them cast themselves on God. Others simply muddle along "doing their best," which is not their best, for God is not in it.

The pillar of cloud, which became luminous at night, was ideal for the guidance of Israel. It provided shade by day from the heat of the sun, and a sure guide in the darkness of the night.

III. God Gives Joyous Victory (Exod. 15:17-22).

Israel soon came against the insurmountable barrier (humanly speaking) of the Red Sea. Then Pharaoh, regretting that he had released them, came up after them—an impossible situation, and the people began to berate Moses.

The time stood fast in his faith and said, "Stand still and see the salvation of Jehovah"—and it came!

Then followed the song of victorious joy, which Moses wrote and the people sang. Deliverance brings joy, and forget it that He is able to deliver those who put their trust in Him.

The application to our spiritual lives is a blessed one. Setting out on God's way does not mean that one will not have trials. They come, and quickly. We do not get farther than our Red Sea when the world comes charging at us from the rear, like Pharaoh. What to do? Trust God, and He will draw the Pharaoh who pursues you in the very Red Sea which is now your difficulty. He will bring you through dryshod if you count on Him.

Fearful, fretting, fussing Christians, why not "stand still" and let God work out your salvation. You cannot bear the burdens of all the world. He can, and will set you free so that you too may go forward for Him.

Sister Outranks Her Brothers in Service  
SANTA FE, N. M.—Victor Raymond Platt, one of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Platt's six sons in the army, is a second lieutenant.

But although he now outranks his five brothers, he still would be only second in command at a family reunion.

His sister, Nina, is a first lieutenant in the army nurse corps.

Drop cooked beans into cold water for a few minutes. The skins will peel off easily.

Sprinkle clothes evenly for ironing. It takes extra heat and extra energy to iron unnecessary moisture out of clothes.

Rent Notes, 2 for 5c, at the Elba office.

TO CHECK  
**MALARIA**  
in 7 DAYS  
take 666  
Liquid for Malarial Symptoms.

Do You Have "WAR NERVES"?  
Whether one realizes it or not, chances are that all of us are to some extent afflicted with "war nerves." Not because we fear the outcome of the war, but as a result of anxiety about the safety of some loved one and the yearning to see him; difficulties brought about by shortages of one thing or another and the inability to get needed help; rules and regulations pertaining to the war effort which of necessity must be changed and revised from time to time to meet the changing demands of the war.

The men and women who are our employees are trained persons. At times, in the case of severe damage by storms, they seem to do the impossible in restoring service quickly. But they are not superhuman. Like you they have their loved ones in the war; they too must accept shortages and inconveniences; they too sometimes find some of the war rules for civilians a bit difficult to understand.

As a company, also, the necessities of war restrict our normal operations and service.

Despite the daily difficulties which contribute to "war nerves," we have received numerous comments from customers commending employees for some service performed or courtesy rendered. Occasionally we receive a criticism. Criticisms are not treated lightly but are thoroughly investigated. In most cases we have found that the employee responsible is one who has a record of doing his work well, is usually thoroughly dependable, courteous and willing, but who, due to some worry or confusion, failed momentarily to maintain his high standard.

While we do not condone such "slip-ups," we do try to consider them with understanding. We believe you do too.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY  
A Private Agency for the Public Good

Save buttons from worn-out garments. Put them in a glass jar so they may be seen without taking all of them out when one is wanted.

The production of this "austerity" locomotive is said to be one of the biggest programs ever launched in this country. It will be undertaken by private firms.

"Austerity" engines can be readily adapted to all gauges for overseas production. Also they can easily be converted into oil burners.

Canada Orders Official To Curb Correspondence  
OTTAWA—All waste of money and manpower in government departments and in military administration must be cut to the minimum by order of Finance Minister J. L. Flaherty.

The first cut is to be made in needless correspondence. In peacetime government departments acknowledged all letters either by routine answers or by printed forms. This practice, it has been ordered, must be discontinued. Even the form letter is out for the future, as it takes up the time of stenographers and letter carriers and uses up thousands of sheets of paper and envelopes each week.

Mr. Flaherty has directed that staffs be reduced wherever possible and must not be increased. There must, he says, be no non-essential activity.

Canadian Dyed Rabbit Fur Loses Some Alliances  
OTTAWA—Canadian dyed rabbit fur, which has gone heretofore under 35 exotic trade-name aliases, such as Siberian seal, Belgian beaver, Baltic tiger and French leopard, henceforth will emerge as plain dyed rabbit under a government edict.

By the same token white Hudson seal will turn up as dyed muskrat and Alaska sable as natural or dyed skunk.

Michael Morris, administrator of fur skins and garments, said trade names would not disappear, but that every price tag, label, display card and invoice must show only the trade name, but also the correct fur name.

The effect of the new order, Morris said, will be to protect the purchaser by insuring that prices are keeping with the actual grades and qualities of furs.

I request that you continue sending every copy of your paper when and if I am sent overseas in the service of my country.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## ENTOMOLOGIST WARNS AGAINST MOSQUITOES

J. M. Robinson, entomologist, A. P. L. warns Alabamians to be on the look-out for mosquitoes and take the necessary steps to destroy them.

A survey will reveal many different water containers where mosquitoes are developing, he says, in advising that all containers should be emptied at least once each week.

"Lily pools and fish ponds will become mosquito breeding centers if a thick growth of aquatic plants develops in them," he says. "Under such conditions the plant foliage should be reduced so that the fish can move freely through the water and thus destroy the larvae. Infested streams should be iced weekly."

Mr. John P. Tolar, of Tampa, Fla., was a visitor to Elba this week renewing old acquaintances, and called on the editor Tuesday for a chat. Mr. Tolar has been away from Elba for thirty-five years, and naturally there have been many changes, but he finds many places that are familiar. Many of the older residents, as well as those in the middle-age group, will remember the Tolar family who made their home here for many years.

Mr. O. C. Smith made a business trip to Montgomery Monday.

## See Bonneau-Jeter

—FOR YOUR—

## Household Needs

Brooms, Mops, Furniture Polish, Johnson's Glo-cote and Wax, Saniflux, Fabric Cleaner, Metal Polish, Fly Spray.

"If Its Available-- We Have It"

**Bonneau-Jeter Hdw. Co.**

Phone 109 Elba, Alabama

## Wanted To Buy For SPOT CASH

Good, Clean Used Cars, any make. Prices are good right now and we have the cash waiting for you. Drive your car in today and let us see it.

## New Tires For Passenger Cars and Trucks

We have a large stock of New Tires for passenger cars and trucks. Bring your certificates to us.

If you have certificate for 18-inch size Tires and Tubes, see us at once. We have a few Grade 1 Tires and Tubes of this size. No more will be available.

Have your tires inspected regularly and keep them properly inflated at all times. We are Official Inspectors and invite you to come to see us

## Dorsey Brothers

Phone 146 Elba, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Young spent the week-end with their son, Pvt. Julius A. Young, who is in training at Gulfport Field, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Mrs. J. M. Folsom had as her guests during the week-end, Mrs. Vassie Beasley, of Clayton, and Miss Juanita Beasley, of Montgomery.

Misses Jean Elizabeth and Ellen Ruth Money, of Bainbridge, Ga., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Money and children the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Morgan and son, James Malcolm, Lois Layton, Bonnie Lons Pritchett, Marvin Pritchett and Clyde Andrews, all of Pine Level community, were visitors at Fort Walton, Fla., on Monday, July 26th.

Mrs. Robert Folsom and little son, Robert Bryant, who have resided in San Pedro, Calif., for the past several months, arrived in Elba Monday morning for an indefinite stay. Her husband, Bob Folsom, was recently promoted to Warrant Officer in the Navy and has been assigned to sea duty. Friends will welcome them back to the old home.

Lt. Billy Perdue, stationed at Fort Island, flew a plane to Dothan a week ago last Saturday. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Perdue, visited him at Dothan.

## THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY

"BLACK SWAN" (100% Technicolor)

—Starting—

Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara

FRIDAY—Double Feature

"KING OF THE COWBOYS"

—Starting—

Roy Rogers, Smiley Frog Burnette, Also

Special Surprise Feature

Admission 10c and 25c

SATURDAY ALL DAY

"KING OF THE COWBOYS"

Serial and Comedy

Admission 10c and 20c

SAT., 4 P. M.—LATE SHOW

"BORN TO SING"

—Starting—

Virginia Weider, Rags Ragland

Come early.

Admission 10c and 25c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

"SEVEN DAYS LEAVE"

—Featuring—

Victor Mature, Lucille Ball

Also Comedy

Admission 10c and 25c

TUESDAY Only—Morgan Day

"IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH"

—Featuring—

Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis

All Seats 11c

One battle won does not win a war. We've got tougher times ahead.

Buy More War Bonds

For Freedom's Sale

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THE ELBA CLIPPER

Thursday, August 5, 1943

## Wrong Woman

By R. H. WILKINSON

Associated Newspapers.

Walt Features.

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That evening the wedding party found that two other people were assigned to the same table in the dining salon.

The two others were Mrs. Jasper Jummel and her daughter, Lita. Lita was a blonde with lustrous blue eyes and a perfectly featured face. Johnny decided she was about the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

After dinner, in the main salon there was dancing and Johnny, out of sheer courtesy, naturally danced with Lita. She was personified rhythm in his arms, she was an electric current that warmed him, she was a caress that made him forget his own name.

He was glad when the dance was over.

The next day Johnny was taking a constitutional around the deck and he met Lita. The wind was in her hair and the wind was whispering her white silk dress about her body. He stopped and talked with her, acutely conscious of her eyes and her smile and the warm flush of health on her cheeks.

That night at dinner Johnny tried not to notice that every time he looked at Lita she was watching him. He promised himself that after dinner he wouldn't dance with her. But he did. Twice. After the second dance he pleaded a headache and went to his cabin. He lay on his bed and thought. He asked himself what would be wrong with a harmless flirtation. Lita, of course, meant nothing to him. When they reached Liverpool he'd never see her again. Candida was the girl he loved.

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NOTICE I wish to thank my customers and friends for their patronage and announce that I am no longer connected with Gulf Service Station. CLEO HAWKINS.

ATTENTION, PROPERTY OWNERS: We have been allotted two carloads of roofing material to be applied in Coffee County during the months of August and September. This roofing is of the very best re-roofing material obtainable in America today for homes, barns and tenant houses. We furnish all materials and do the necessary work. We are licensed applicators of the complete roofing system of the Logan-Long Company. We have sold and applied more than twelve hundred roofs in South Alabama in the past four years. Write us a letter or postcard if you home, barn or tenant houses need re-roofing and we will call on you and give you free estimate. Give us exact location of your property, the kind of building, and our representative will call on you. The government wants you to keep your property in repair and we will arrange liberal P. H. A. installment loan if desired. Care of the homes our boys are fighting for.

Alabama Roofing and Supply Company, P. O. Box 314, Troy, Alabama. Phones 845 and 851. SR.

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Go to Church Sunday!

## What a Submarine Can Teach You About Your Kitchen

The chief morale builder on Uncle Sam's "pig boats" is the mess—traditionally the very finest. Cramped quarters and lack of recreation facilities are largely offset bychow that cheers. And the compact Hotpoint Edison Electric Kitchens of a submarine can give you some pointers for your own post war kitchen.

## Why Subs Cook Electrically

There are very good reasons why our submarines all cook electrically—reasons just as important in your kitchen: space-saving efficiency; cleanliness; no smoke, soot or fire hazard. Better ventilation, because no flame to use up oxygen. Economy of operation. And above all, cooking and baking that set new standards of excellence. You know, from your own experience, the difficulties of these hectic days. When the stress of more cooking is combined with the effort to keep up obsolete equipment, then Hotpoint Edison Electric Kitchens are appreciated more than ever. They avoid waste of precious food. With shortage of help they reduce supervision. The QUALITY built into them defies age and wear. Quality in the vital parts—heating units, switches, wiring and connections.

If you're not among the lucky ones now having Hotpoint Edison Electric Kitchens, plan for the day when you can have one—when peace makes them available.

Your waste kitchen fats will help win the war. Save every ounce of them for Uncle Sam!

Alabama Water Service Co.

Give Us Your Order For Printing

CHECK ON YOUR STOCK RIGHT NOW, AND IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEM GIVE US THE ORDER:

LETTER HEADS

NOTE SIZE PAPER

BILL HEADS

STATEMENTS

ENVELOPES

CARDS

TYPEWRITER PAPER

CIRCULARS

SPECIAL FORMS

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE, AND WE CAN GIVE YOU PROMPT SERVICE.

The Elba Clipper

PHONE NO. 29

This Month in

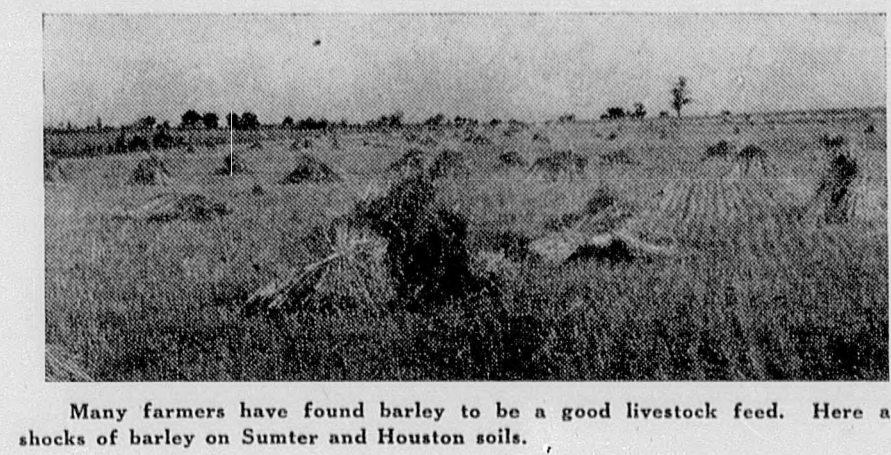
# RURAL ALABAMA

Section

## THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1943



Many farmers have found barley to be a good livestock feed. Here are shocks of barley on Sumter and Houston soils.

## Feed Shortages Make Small Grain Production Most Essential This Year

WITH a food and feed shortage already here and due to become more acute during the year, it is urgent that farmers plan now to plant small grains this fall.

Oats, wheat and barley supplement corn but require less labor. They are seeded in the fall, occupy the land during the winter and afford a certain amount of soil protection. These grains can be grazed by all classes of livestock, require no cultivation, are harvested in May or June when grain is usually short on most farms. Another crop can be planted after small grains are harvested, thereby keeping land in production the year round.

## Oats Outyield Corn

Oats succeed on most Alabama soils. Oats can be produced cheaper than corn and land on which corn, cotton or soybeans have been grown requires little further preparation except on some soils having heavy growths which may need to be leveled to facilitate the use of combines, binders and moving machines.

In the Black Belt experience has proved that soils to be planted in oats should be thoroughly broken and harrowed in June. A crop of Johnson grass may be cut between the June plowing and fall planting time. Waiting until August or early September to break the land frequently results in its drying out, making it difficult to get a stand of oats.

In the Black Belt 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate should be applied on Sumter and Vaiden soils, top-dressing with 36 pounds

## Cattle And Hogs Do Well Grazing Kudzu And Sericea

By J. C. GRIMES  
Alabama Experiment Station

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Conclusions drawn from these tests are summarized as follows:

1. One acre of average kudzu will furnish grazing for 1 cow or 5 hogs from May 1 to September 1.
2. Cows will gain about 1 to 1½ pounds daily while grazing kudzu with no supplementary feed.
3. Animals should be removed from kudzu fields about September 1 to allow the plants to put on a growth of leaves before frost. This prevents injuring the stand. Immediately after frost the leaves will drop off the plants. These frosted leaves contain considerable food value and are relished by cattle. They should be grazed at once because they soon decay and are practically worthless after 6 weeks or two months.
4. Fifty pound pigs just about maintain their weight on kudzu alone but 75 to 100 pound shots will gain ¼ to ½ of a pound daily.
5. Hogs receiving a full feed of corn with no protein supplement will gain about 1.5 pounds per head daily. This is about the same rate of gain which hogs make when receiving all the corn and tankage they can eat in the dry lot.
6. During the summer of 1942 four mature beef cows grazed on ¾ acres of sericea from April 10 to October 16. They received no feed other than the sericea during the above dates and they gained an average of 210 pounds per cow.
7. Hogs ate all the weeds and grass in a sericea pasture but refused to eat the sericea.
8. Cows should be turned on sericea when the young shoots first begin to grow in the spring or soon after the plants are mowed in the summer. They do not relish sericea when the plants are tall and woody.

Inoculation is necessary unless vetch or Austrian peas made good growth on the area the previous year.



# ENTOMOLOGIST WARNS AGAINST MOSQUITOES

J. M. Robinson, entomologist, A. P. L. warns Alabamians to be on the look-out for mosquitoes and take the necessary steps to destroy them.

A survey will reveal many different water containers where mosquitoes are developing, he says, in advising that all containers should be emptied at least once each week.

"Lily pools and fish ponds will become mosquito breeding centers if a thick growth of aquatic plants develops in them," he says. "Under such conditions the plant foliage should be reduced so that the fish can move freely through the water and thus destroy the larvae. Infested streams should be iled weekly."

Mr. John P. Tolar, of Tampa, Fla., was a visitor to Elba this week renewing old acquaintances, and called on the editor Tuesday for a chat. Mr. Tolar has been away from Elba for thirty-five years, and naturally there have been many changes, but he finds many places that are familiar. Many of the older residents, as well as those in the middle-age group, will remember the Tolar family who made their home here for many years.

Mr. O. C. Smith made a business trip to Montgomery Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Young spent the week-end with their son, Pvt. Julius A. Young, who is in training at Gulfport Field, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Mrs. J. M. Folsom had as her guests during the week-end, Mrs. Vassie Beasley, of Clayton, and Miss Juanita Beasley, of Montgomery.

Misses Jean Elizabeth and Ellen Ruth Money, of Bainbridge, Ga., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Money and children the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Morgan and son, James Malcolm, Lois Layton, Bonnie Lons Pritchett, Marvin Pritchett and Clyde Andrews, all of Pine Level community, were visitors at Fort Walton, Fla., on Monday, July 26th.

Mrs. Robert Folsom and little son, Robert Bryant, who have resided in San Pedro, Calif., for the past several months, arrived in Elba Monday morning for an indefinite stay. Her husband, Bob Folsom, was recently promoted to Warrant Officer in the Navy and has been assigned to sea duty. Friends will welcome them back to the old home.

Lt. Billy Perdue, stationed at Fort Island, flew a plane to Dothan a week ago last Saturday. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Perdue, visited him at Dothan.

## THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM

**THURSDAY—LAST DAY**  
"BLACK SWAN"  
(100% Technicolor)  
—Starting—  
Tyronne Power and Maureen O'Hara

**FRIDAY—Double Feature**  
"KING OF THE COWBOYS"  
—Starting—  
Roy Rogers, Smiley Frog Burnette, Also  
Special Surprise Feature  
Admission 10c and 25c

**SATURDAY ALL DAY**  
"KING OF THE COWBOYS"  
Serial and Comedy  
Admission 10c and 20c

**SAT., 4 P. M.—LATE SHOW**  
"BORN TO SING"  
Virginia Weider, Rags Ragland  
Come early.  
Admission 10c and 25c

**SUNDAY AND MONDAY**  
"SEVEN DAYS LEAVE"  
—Featuring—  
Victor Mature, Lucille Ball  
Also Comedy  
Admission 10c and 25c

**TUESDAY Only—Morgan Day**  
"IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH"  
—Featuring—  
Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis  
All Seats 11c

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Give Us Your Order

## For Printing

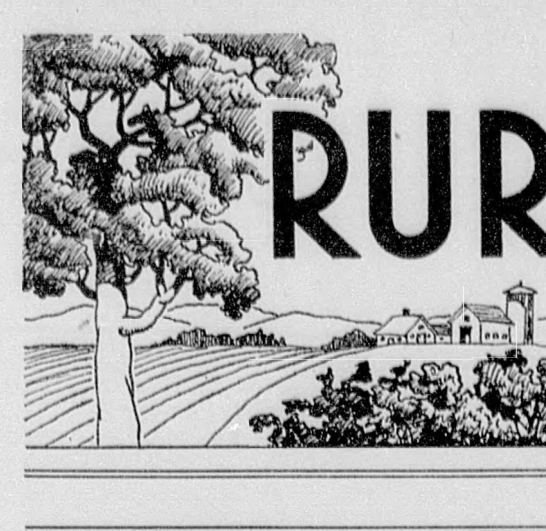
CHECK ON YOUR STOCK RIGHT NOW, AND IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEM GIVE US THE ORDER:

- LETTER HEADS
- NOTE SIZE PAPER
- BILL HEADS
- STATEMENTS
- ENVELOPES
- CARDS
- TYPEWRITER PAPER
- CIRCULARS
- SPECIAL FORMS

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE, AND WE CAN GIVE YOU PROMPT SERVICE.

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PHONE NO. 29



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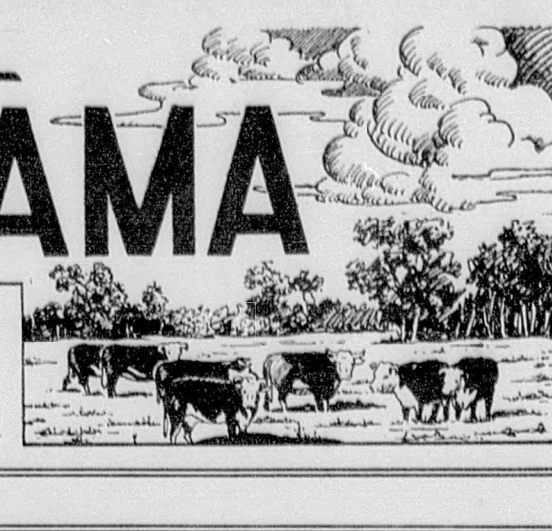
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Section

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ELBA, ALA.

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Alabama Experiment Station

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5. Hogs receiving a full feed of corn with no protein supplement will gain about 1.5 pounds per head daily. This is about the same rate of gain which hogs make when receiving all the corn and tankage they can eat in the dry lot.
6. During the summer of 1942 four mature beef cows grazed on 3 1/2 acres of sericea from April 10 to October 16. They received no feed other than the sericea during the above dates and they gained an average of 210 pounds per cow.
7. Hogs ate all the weeds and grass in a sericea pasture but refused to eat the sericea.
8. Cows should be turned on sericea when the young shoots first begin to grow in the spring or soon after the plants are mowed in the summer. They do not relish sericea when the plants are tall and woody.

Legume Facts  
HAIRY vetch, the most hardy vetch tried in Alabama, is satisfactory in all parts of the State.

Smooth vetch, for all practical purposes, is the same as hairy vetch.

Hungarian vetch succeeds only on fertile land with abundance of phosphate.

Common vetch, also known as Oregon vetch and as English vetch, is not safe for Alabama conditions with the possible exception of the southern part of the State. Seed of European origin are particularly objectionable for Alabama, since the plants are almost always winter-killed.

Willamette vetch, a selection of common vetch, is a promising strain which should be tried out in every part of the State. It has been more hardy in winter than Oregon vetch, practically free from disease, and has produced big yields of seed.

Monantha vetch is one of the most promising vetches for Alabama conditions. It is a heavy seed producer.

Other vetches are of minor importance and usually do not survive our winters and should not be planted. By no means buy purple vetch or bitter vetch.

Austrian winter peas are satisfactory in practically all parts of the State.

Vetches and Austrian peas do best when fertilized with 400 to 600 pounds of basic slag or 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre. In addition, 50 pounds of muriate of potash are desirable for most soils.

Plant between September 1 and October 15, with a two-row drill or fertilizer distributor, or broadcast and cover with middle buster or disk the following minimum amounts of seed per acre: Austrian peas, 30 pounds; Monantha vetch, 30 pounds; Willamette vetch, 30 pounds; hairy vetch, 20 pounds; Hungarian vetch, 20 pounds.

Inoculation is necessary unless vetch or Austrian peas made good growth on the area the previous year.

Many farmers have found barley to be a good livestock feed. Here are shocks of barley on Sumter and Houston soils.

## Feed Shortages Make Small Grain Production Most Essential This Year

WITH a food and feed shortage already here and due to become more acute during the year, it is urgent that farmers plan now to plant small grains this fall.

Oats, wheat and barley supplement corn but require less labor. They are seeded in the fall, occupy the land during the winter and afford a certain amount of soil protection. These grains can be grazed by all classes of livestock, require no cultivation, are harvested in May or June when grain is usually short on most farms. Another crop can be planted after small grains are harvested, thereby keeping land in production the year round.

Oats Outyield Corn  
Oats succeed on most Alabama soils. Oats can be produced cheaper than corn and land on which corn, cotton or soybeans have been grown requires little further preparation except on some soils having heavy growths which may need to be leveled to facilitate the use of combines, binders and moving machines.

In the Black Belt experience has proved that soils to be planted in oats should be thoroughly broken and harrowed in June. A crop of Johnson grass may be cut between the June plowing and fall planting time. Waiting until August or early September to break the land frequently results in its drying out, making it difficult to get a stand of oats.

In the Black Belt 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate should be applied on Sumter and Vaiden soils, top-dressing with 36 pounds

of nitrogen the last of February or the first of March.

On soils other than those of the Black Belt a minimum of 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash, or its equivalent, should be applied.

Texas Red Rust Proof, Hastings 100-Bushel or Appler varieties of oats have been outstanding in Alabama for many years. Two to three bushels of seed per acre should be planted between September 1 and October 15. Early fall sown oats double the yield of spring sown oats and nearly double the yield of late fall plantings according to results of experiments at the Alabama Experiment Station.

Oats may be grazed, cut for hay or harvested for grain.

How Grow Good Wheat  
Wheat is adapted to Limestone valleys, the Piedmont and other heavy soils. It is not adapted to the lighter, sandy or thin eroded soils.

A good seed bed should be prepared for wheat by breaking the land several weeks before planting time and disking or harrowing several times. A firm surface and a loose surface are ideal at planting time.

About 400 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash or the equivalent should be applied at planting. Top dress with 24 to 36 pounds of nitrogen about March 1.

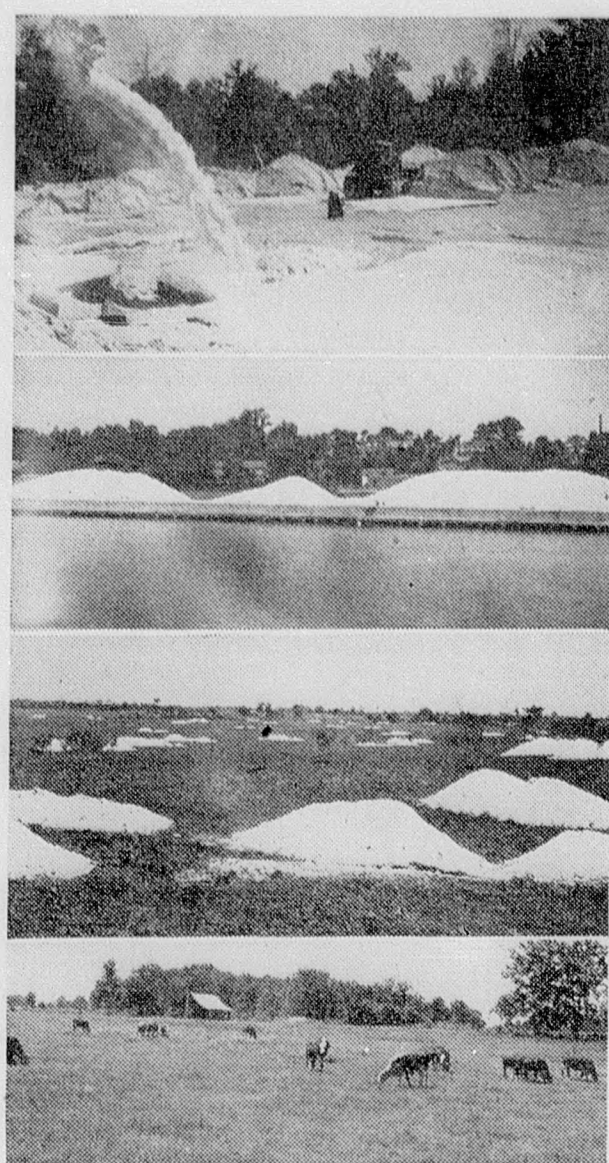
Four to six pecks of wheat seed per acre may be planted from (Continued on page 5)



Calcium silicate as it pours in liquid form outside the TVA phosphate plant at Muscle Shoals. It contains about 60 percent lime and 1 to 3 percent phosphate. From here it is barged up the river or is trucked directly to pastures. Calcium silicate is proving popular in the Tennessee Valley. It is a conservation material on the AAA program.

Calcium silicate stock piles at Guntersville. This silicate was barged from Muscle Shoals to Guntersville for Marshall County farmers to apply to their farms.

Calcium silicate dumped on the pasture land of Price County, Tennessee, Route 3. He applied 1,000 tons (2,000,000 pounds) to about 500 acres of pasture land. After the picture was made the silicate was spread with shovels. Cattle grazing on a properly limed and phosphated pasture on the farm of J. C. Fennel, Leighton.



## More Timber Production Needed For Army, Navy, Other War Uses

By CHARLES ROSS  
Extension Forester

ACCORDING to U. S. Forest Service officials timber production in 1942 was some 6 billion feet under requirements for Army, Navy, and other military uses. War uses of wood for bombing planes, transport planes, ships, containers and numerous other things are increasing. There will be a heavy demand placed on available sources of wood during 1943.

The lumbermen are doing all they can but they could do more if farmers would go into their woods with farm labor, mules, and other equipment and get out needed timber. Sawlogs could be cut, skidded, and sold at the roadside, or hauled to the mill.

One of the big problems of Alabama agriculture is to have paying work during the usual slack periods. Farmers with timber can do something about this. Even cut-over tracts usually have some material that can be taken out by the farmer himself.

If farmers will learn to get out some logs, pulpwood, ties, wood, or other products each year, a fair-sized woodland will provide profitable work year after year. It's a good way to keep labor on the farm.

Farmers can obtain 40 to 60 percent more if they get out sawlogs themselves as compared with

selling stumpage. If the woods owner has 100 units (1 1/4 cords) of pulpwood to sell, he can usually obtain \$100 to \$200 by selling stumpage. If he cuts the pulpwood himself and delivers it to the railroad he can get \$700 to \$1000 or more for the same wood. Dogwood brings \$25 to \$30 a cord delivered at the mill and about \$6 on the stump. Well prepared fuel wood has brought up to \$10 or more per cord delivered to homes in large towns.

These are opportunities for farmers to earn good money. The nation needs more timber, and it is looking to the patch of woods on the farm, and to the farmer's strong hands and his mules, to help get it out.

**More Pork:** In answer to the call for more pork, Jackson County club members are taking an active part in the state-wide 4-H hog project. A total of 342 members are growing 714 war hogs.

**More Vegetables Needed**  
The War Food Administration today requested that the production of fall and early winter vegetables be maintained at the high level of the past two seasons. The request is made at this time in order to give growers time to plan their acreages in accordance with prospective needs.

## Good Pasture Worth At Least \$2 Per Acre Per Cow Per Week

By F. W. BURNS  
Extension Dairyman

FARMERS with herds of from one to five cows will largely determine whether 1943 milk production will meet military and civilian needs in Alabama. To increase the production of these small farm herds is a wartime responsibility of Alabama farmers.

A DRY period of 8 weeks should be allowed for each cow before calving as a means of increasing production during the next lactation. Experience shows that cows which calve each year regularly produce more milk than those which calve less frequently. Having the cows in good condition when they freshen is also conducive to greater milk production.

TEMPORARY grazing crops planted early in September will supplement short feed supplies and will furnish much valuable protein at low cost. One acre of temporary grazing crops such as oats, rye grass, crimson clover and barley, Caley peas or similar crops should be planted for every milk cow in Alabama this year.

TO provide conditions favorable to high milk yields while grazing on temporary pasture it will pay to (1) fertilize grazing crops well at planting time (2) practice rotation grazing if possible (3) avoid too early and too close grazing. We must do every thing possible to get maximum

amount of grazing this winter to supplement our short feed supply.

BY feeding liberally on silage and legume hay and providing one acre of well fertilized temporary grazing crops per cow, Alabama dairymen can save approximately 20 percent of the concentrates normally fed. Two tons of properly cured, leafy hay or 3 tons of silage and 1 ton of hay should be provided for each milk cow.

STUDIES made by several Experiment Stations indicate that good pasture is worth about \$2 per week per cow when compared with barn feeding. It will pay all Alabama dairymen to provide supplementary grazing crops this winter due to the shortage of grain and protein meals available.

### Fertilizer For 1944

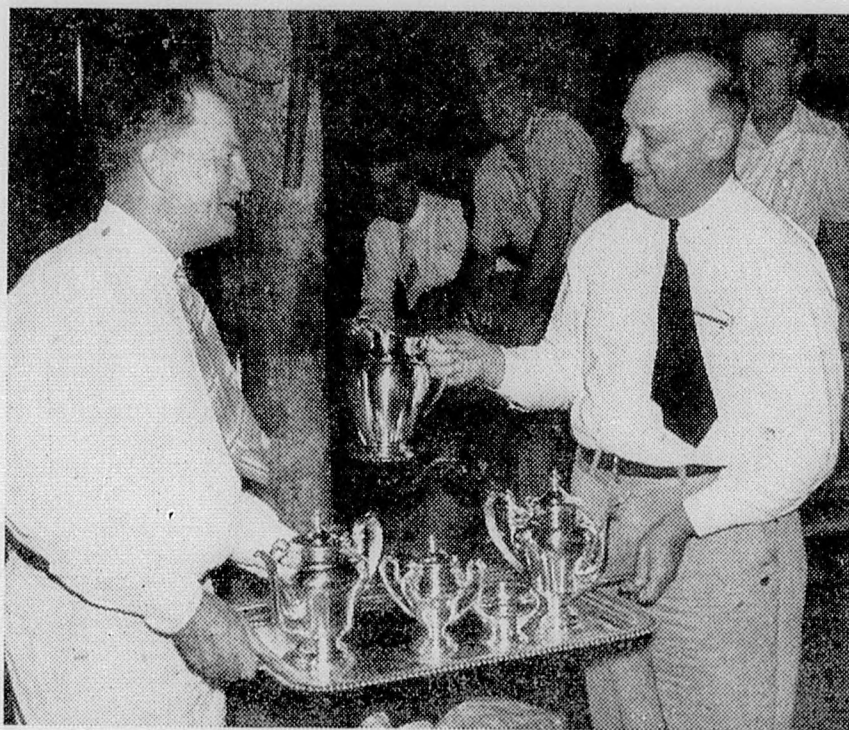
MORE fertilizer will be available for 1943-44 than ever before, in line with plans to get maximum crop production. But the situation is different for different materials.

Nitrogen—In 1943-44, largest supplies in history, about a third more than this year.

Phosphate—More than this year.

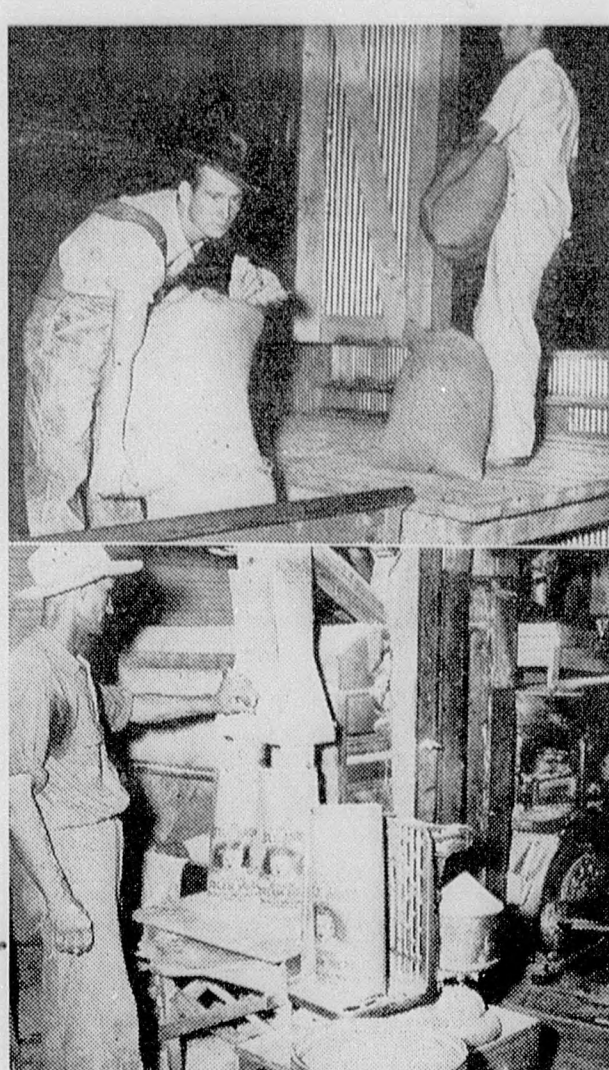
Potash—Somewhat less than this year.

Supplies are large and so is the demand. The order is shaped to put chemical fertilizer where it will do most to boost war crop production.



K. G. Baker, (left) superintendent, Black Belt Experiment Station, Marion Junction, receiving a silver set from Luther Fuller, farm products agent, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham. Black Belt livestock producers presented this set to Mr. Baker for his outstanding contribution to agriculture in the Black Belt section. He has worked out a plan whereby farmers use Johnson grass in a year-round grazing system. The grass is cut in July and stacked in the field. The second growth is grazed in the fall after it is killed by frost. Other crops used in the year-round system include permanent pasture, Caley peas, and white Dutch clover.

Indeed fortunate is the farmer who has corn and wheat to carry to the mill to have ground into meal and flour. It is most important that each farmer protect his corn from weevils and to plant wheat this fall for home consumption next year. In the top picture wheat is being unloaded into the Pat-tile Flour Mill, East Tallahassee, while the lower picture shows Shelley Eddings making meal at Athens, Ala.



## Nitrogen For Fall Sown Grains

BECAUSE of improved supplies, coupled with the need to increase production of livestock feed, the use of chemical nitrogen will be permitted on 1943 fall-sown grains for harvest. Use of chemical nitrogen on such crops was prohibited in 1942 when the supply situation indicated the need for extensive conservation measures in the use of this material. It is estimated by WFA officials in charge of fertilizer supply programs that the quantity of chemical nitrogen which will be available to agriculture during the fertilizer year beginning July 1, 1943, will be about 15 percent larger than the record amount used by the nation's farmers in 1941.

Acreage of winter cover crop seeds expected to be harvested this year, forecast at approximately 413,000 acres, is about 14 percent below that of 1942 (about 483,000 acres), but nearly twice the 3-year (1937-41) average (208,000 acres). This makes these home-grown seed most valuable for planting this fall.

### Hogs Need Feed

THE latest pig crop report indicates that the hog population is liable to outrun the feed supply. With the record spring pig crop coming along, farmers report a prospective fall pig crop 21 percent larger than last year's. Such an increase would be out of line with our feed resources.

### Can Give Away Foods

OPA has amended its order on home processed products to permit a family to give away not more than 50 quarts of canned foods for each member of the family to another person or persons without collecting ration points.

When selling home produced processed products the seller must collect 8 ration points for each quart of such food sold. Eight points must also be collected for each quart disposed of as a gift in excess of 50 quarts per person in the family.

Never take a chance with a bull, no matter how gentle he may appear to be.



Beef cattle and sheep do well together on improved pastures on the farm of Dr. W. M. Booth, Hartsville.

## Getting Ready Harvest Peanuts

FARMERS are planning to use every shortcut possible in harvesting peanuts this fall. During the present slack farm work season they are making and repairing all kinds of devices for use on their present equipment and machinery in digging peanuts, in cutting and preparing stack poles and cross pieces for use in stacking peanuts, in making and repairing machinery for picking the nuts, and in recruiting laborers to help with digging, stacking and picking.

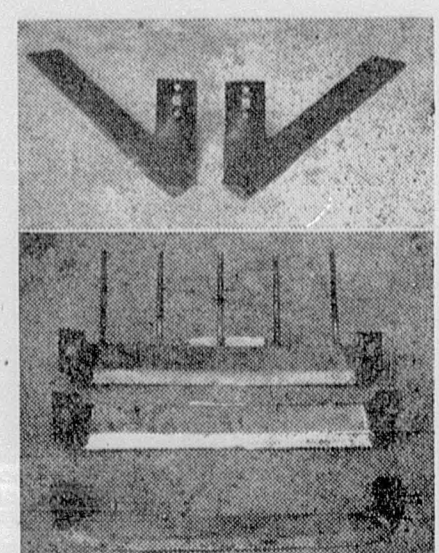
Various types of bean harvesting attachments are being used on horse and tractor drawn cultivators. Too, several peanut diggers similar to potato diggers are being manufactured from plans developed by the regional farm engineering laboratory at Auburn, Alabama.

All types of sweeps, half sweeps, shares, and blades are being made or bought for use on horse and tractor drawn plows and cultivators in digging peanuts. The extension engineering department, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has instructions for making and using these special attachments.

### Sunlight Destroys B<sub>2</sub>

W. J. PETERSON and F. M. Haig, scientists of the North Carolina Experiment Station, have found that riboflavin or Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> is rapidly destroyed when milk is exposed to sunlight in standard bottles under normal conditions. The tests showed that 44 per cent of this valuable vitamin was lost in one hour's time and that only 28 per cent of the riboflavin remained after the milk had been exposed to sunlight for three hours. This has led the scientists to suggest that milk handlers and housewives cooperate in seeing that milk is properly stored in a cool, dark place to preserve the vitamin B<sub>2</sub>.

Foreign Consumption of cotton has declined each year since 1939. Consumption in this country has increased from 6.9 million bales to 11.2 million bales.



Top picture shows two half sweeps for use on single stock plows in digging peanuts. The bottom photo shows three different type shares for use on two-horse cultivator digging peanuts. (Photos courtesy I. F. Reed, USDA.)

### Wilcox Farmer Shows How Soil Is Improved

WHEN it comes to improving Wilcox soils and making good yields of corn and pasture crops, D. M. McIntosh, unit test demonstration farmer of Wilcox County, has shown just how the job can be done.

Seven years ago one block of land was so poor that no one would rent it. Prospective tenants looked the situation over and said it was too poor for them to waste their labor and fertilizer. Seven bushels per acre was about the most corn that could possibly be made on the land.

Mr. McIntosh took things in hand and decided to do something about it. He gave a field of about 25 acres a good application of phosphate in 1936 and planted vetch. Each year he has applied manure and used phosphate and vetch.

The reward for staying with the soil-improving practices is a corn yield running between 50 and 60 bushels per acre with very little labor cost. Other methods used by Mr. McIntosh in improving his farm include: applying lime to all of his pastures and all but a few acres of row cropland; establishing kudzu on about 20 acres for grazing and hay; keeping a fine herd of Angus cattle on his phosphated pastures; raising mules and walking horses.

All these go together to make possible his successful livestock farm.

### Pulpwood

If all farmers having a supply would devote 3 extra days to cutting pulpwood, a threatened shortage of 2,500,000 cords could be overcome.



## Serious Feed Shortage Facing Alabama Farmers This Winter

Suggestions Are Offered How This May Be Averted

By J. C. LOWERY  
Extension Agronomist

AMPLE supplies of feeds for all classes of livestock are becoming a more and more important problem on most Alabama farms. The demand for feed is much greater than ever before because livestock has been increased in Alabama and in most parts of the nation.

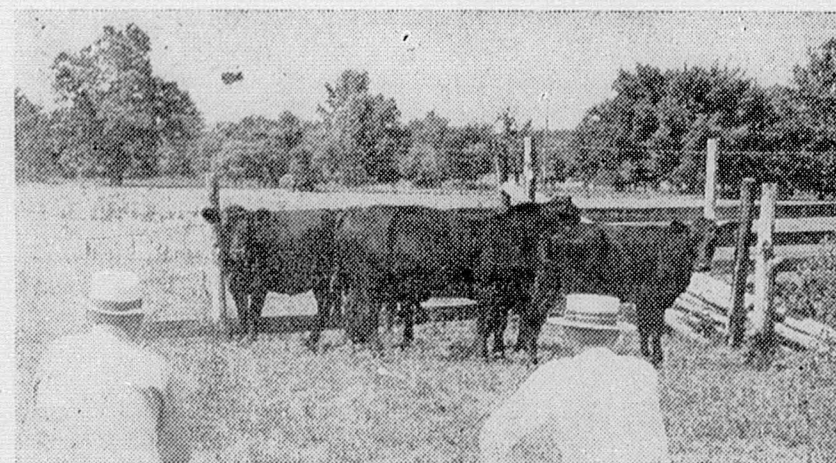
It is imperative in the war effort and for the development of a more stable agriculture in Alabama that more feed be produced in Alabama. Yields of most feed crops are low. This means more soil-improvement should be done through use of legumes, phosphate and lime to increase yields.

Corn should be supplemented with small grain as insurance against weather hazards. It is essential that pastures be improved and supplemented with grazing crops.

Here are suggested things to do this summer and early fall to provide more feed:

1. Plant oats, barley and wheat.
2. Plant oats or wheat and vetch to cut for hay about next May.
3. Plant small grain for grazing.
4. Plant rye grass or mixtures of rye grass and crimson clover. Rye grass is successful only on good land or land heavily fertilized.
5. Plant Calley pea in the Black Belt for grazing.
6. Clear creek and branch lands for more pasture.
7. Save seed of dallis grass and lespedeza for seeding pastures.
8. Plant winter legumes to turn for next year's corn crop.
9. Apply phosphate and lime on all crop and pasture land possible.

W. I. Cook, Conecuh County farmer, harvested 14,000 pounds of blue lupine seed from 14 acres last season. He sold 10,000 pounds of these seed for \$800 and utilized the remainder for his own plantings.



Sims Howell, Hartsville, and B. G. Hall, county agent, observing some of the breeding stock on Mr. Howell's farm. Within the past six years Mr. Howell has converted an unprofitable cotton farm into a profitable beef cattle farm.

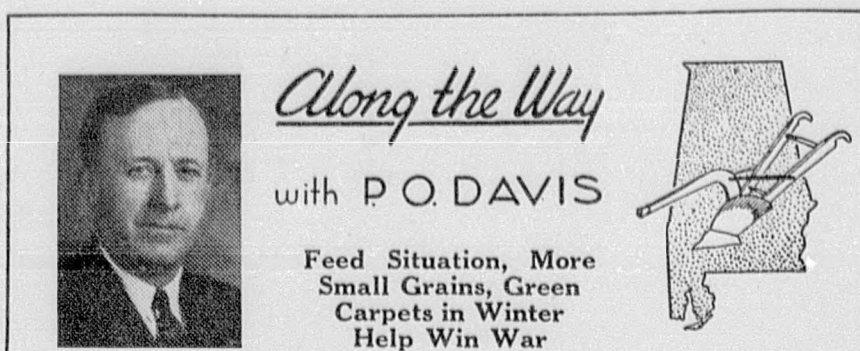
### Fence Post Tests

IN a test of the durability of fence posts under Mississippi Delta conditions, creosote-treated posts were classed after 4½ years as either "sound" or "partly decayed but still serviceable." Of the untreated posts Osage-orange posts were definitely superior to the other varieties, according to a U. S. Forest Service report, but black locust and red mulberry had fairly satisfactory scores. Second-growth bald cypress, honeylocust, and overcup oak revealed serious decay, with from less than a half to less than a quarter of the posts serviceable. An "unserviceable" post would break at the ground line if pushed.

Hillsgrown black locust proved more durable than posts from trees that grew more rapidly in fertile Delta soil. There was little difference between posts cut in summer and in winter. The treated posts—including loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, southern cottonwood, and sweetgum—were not considered worth testing without creosote treatment.

### August Farm Jobs

1. Obtain supply of planting seed of all fall crops—oats, wheat, barley, rye, rye grass, crimson clover, vetch, Austrian peas, Calley pea, blue lupines, etc.
2. Apply lime to every acre possible.
3. Seed on fallowed land grazing mixtures—crimson clover, crimson and barley or rye grass.
4. Save hay—soybean, lespedeza, cowpeas, etc., on time. Do not wait until plants are too mature.
5. Obtain phosphate or basic slag for fall needs.



YOU and I have heard it said that "money will buy anything!" And we believed it until recently. We now know that it isn't true. But it has misled us at our loss.

Corn to make meal to make bread is an example. A miller with plenty of money to buy corn called me recently and said that his mill had to stop because he couldn't buy corn. He had tried everywhere. But he bought none.

Yet he was offering cash; and the supply of corn in this country was then—and is now—above what it was a year ago. Farmers have it. They are feeding rather than selling because feeding brings them a much better price. You and I would do the same.

But the story doesn't end here. The scene shifts to the great western plains of this country. Farmers and ranchers out there have millions of beef cattle. They are grazing but their grass will soon be too short and their cattle will be forced to market because other feed is not available.

Hogs are another part of this story. There is no scarcity of them. In fact, our 1942 pig crop is a record. It tops 1942 by several million; and it is far above the average for 1932-42. A reduction is asked because there isn't enough feed for them.

ALL of the above adds up to one fact. We don't have enough feed in this country. This is especially true for Alabama... for every county... and for almost every farm.

Instead of making feed we have been buying, which was a losing game. But we have done it for years. Habit and other factors have had us.

But we can change and we must change—do it this fall. If we don't our livestock will not be fed as they should be. The reason is that farmers who have been making feed to sell as such are now feeding what they produce. Some farmer sellers are now buyers. This will force every farmer to make his own feed.

And this, after all, is better farming. It has been advocated by county agents for years and years and years. It is cardinal in successful farming. It is now a war necessity.

WHAT can be done immediately? The answer is much. We can plant oats, wheat, rye, barley; also winter legumes. These will provide grazing this winter while protecting our land. These small grains will then make a crop of feed next spring. Winter legumes will enrich land if they are plowed under. Then a big crop of corn, or some other crop, will follow in 1944.

All of the above leads to food and feed; for people, for livestock, for the soil. So we need to do more of it; and do a better job. In wartime every person, every acre of land, every mule, every piece of equipment, and every dollar must do its best.

TO do the fall farming job that I have just mentioned each farmer needs to supply himself with seeds and fertilizer before time to plant. If you don't have these I hope that you'll get them just as soon as you can.

All of them are not available in the amounts that farmers will need. If every farmer will "shop early" a bigger supply may be made available. He who waits until time to plant and then starts out to buy seed and fertilizer may be disappointed.

And his waiting may cause him to plant too late (if at all) which will either cause failure or reduce yields. This is why we say so much about planting seeds of small grain and winter legumes in the early fall,—September 1 to October 15.

AUGUST each year reminds me that another autumn is near. It is my favorite season of the year. I like the weather; and I enjoy seeing what people working with nature have produced. Great wealth flows from fields to farms and to market each autumn.

Then will come winter... cold, rains, bare fields washing away. How vividly do we recall these!

They will be with us again if we don't give them a cover crop; a crop to cover the land, to provide grazing, to make feed, to feed the soil itself. And these green carpets will help win this war.

## Feed Shortages

(Continued from page 1) September 1 to November 15 but yields tend to decrease for plantings made after November 1. Use Alabama Blue Stem, Gasta, or Purple Straw varieties.

It is desirable to graze wheat during the winter to prevent an excessive top growth but it should not be grazed too late in the spring.

### Barley Is Good Crop

Barley is a satisfactory feed for all livestock. Heavier soils appear to be best. It is not a poor land crop. Land should be prepared thoroughly and fallowed several weeks before planting.

Mammoth, Tennessee winter (bearded), Tennessee No. 5 (beardless), Union Winter (bearded) are satisfactory varieties for Alabama conditions and should be planted from September 1 to October 15. Sunrise and Awlless are also promising varieties. A grain drill equipped with fertilizer attachment is the usual method of seeding. Fertilize about the same for oats.

### Rye Provides Grazing

Rye is planted mainly for grazing. It is cold resistant and will come nearer giving grazing in fall and winter than any of the other small grains. Rye will succeed on most Alabama soils and thrives better on poor soils than other small grains. It may be drilled or broadcast in cotton or corn middles or on hay stubble. Where peanuts are being harvested, rye may be sown just before digging, covering the seed in the digging process.

For grazing purposes, rye can be planted earlier than either oats or wheat. September and October are the best months.

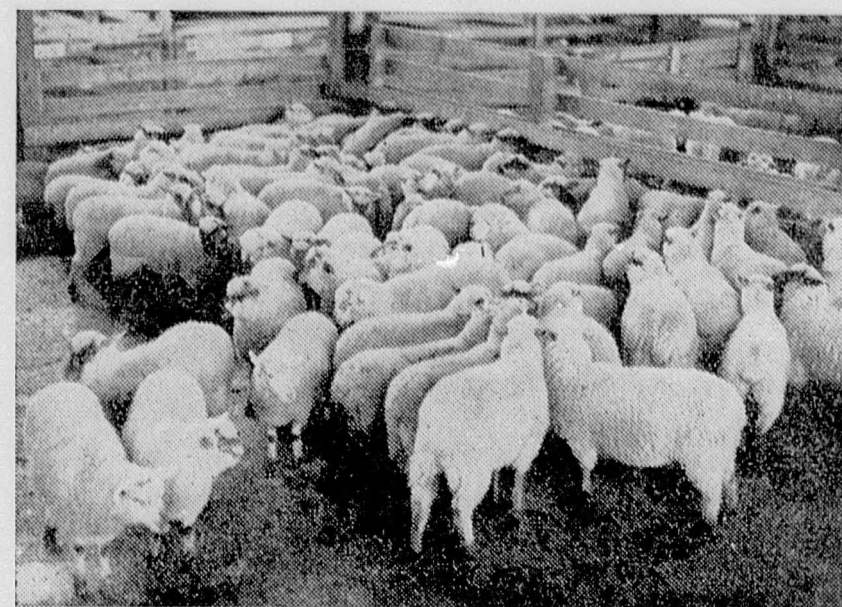
Abruzzi is the most popular variety for Alabama, and Balboa is a good variety for the northern part of the State. From four to six pecks of seed should be sown per acre.

Fertilize with 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash or 300 to 600 pounds of basic slag and 50 pounds of muriate of potash or the equivalent. When plants begin to grow, top-dress with nitrogen.

Grazing can be started as soon as the plants will not pull up.

The importance of choosing pure seed from recommended varieties cannot be over-emphasized. Seed should be purchased now so that they will be on hand when planting time comes.

**Girl Growing War Hogs:** Margaret Ann McGowan, Damascus Club girl, Escambia County, began feeding two 30-pound war hogs on April 11. She is feeding wheat, protein supplement, and mineral mixture. Since they will be ready to sell before fall, she is starting two other hogs which will be large enough to sell when the sale is held. She is making war hogs her year-round project.



"Lamb Day" at Montgomery's Union Stock Yards brought this prize group of U. S. prime lambs in for sale at one of the regular Tuesday "Lamb Day" auctions. These excellent lambs show that Alabama farmers can successfully produce lambs. W. H. Gregory, extension livestock specialist, is advocating that more Alabama farmers keep sheep for lamb and wool production.

## Monantha Vetch Good Seed Producer And Soil-Builder

FOR several years the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station has been developing vetches and other winter legumes that are capable of producing seed under climatic conditions prevailing in Alabama. In this work it has been borne in mind that the Alabama farmer wants not only a winter legume that will seed abundantly, but that he also wants one that is earlier in its maturity.

Officials of the station now announce that several vetches have been developed to the point that they are now available in trade channels or will soon be.

The two most promising vetches developed by the station are the Lafayette and Monala strains of monantha vetch. Of the two, the Monala is the earlier maturing but it is the least abundant in quantities of seed. Large quantities of seed of the Lafayette strain are available in the State, particularly in Limestone County.

Monantha vetch has proved itself to be the most consistent seed producer of all varieties tested by the Alabama station. Because of its earliness, it is seldom seriously attacked by aphids or corn earworms. It is highly resistant to shattering. This means that the seed harvest can be spread over a longer period of time than hairy or smooth vetch.

In addition to being a good seed producer, monantha vetch is excellent for soil building. Usually, monantha can be turned earlier than hairy vetch. Farmers are cautioned, however, that monantha vetch, like Austrian winter peas, must produce a greater volume of green matter per acre than hairy vetch in order

to satisfy the nitrogen requirements of the summer crop. Monantha vetch should be turned under when 14 pounds of green matter per hundred square feet can be cut; hairy vetch can be turned when 12 pounds are cut per hundred square feet.

It is generally considered that monantha vetch is less hardy than hairy vetch; nevertheless, it is sufficiently cold resistant to survive the usual Alabama winters. Monantha vetch planted in cotton middles where dead cotton stalks are allowed to stand is seldom injured severely by cold.

When planted for green manure, monantha vetch should be seeded at a rate of at least 30 pounds per acre. When planted for seed production, the seeding rate should be reduced to 20 pounds per acre. In both cases, it is advisable to plant the vetch in cotton middles, placing two rows to the middle, as close to the cotton stalks as the planter will permit. When the monantha vetch is to be turned the stalks can be leveled with a stalk cutter prior to turning; when seed is to be saved, the stalks should be left standing until harvest time. Combine operators experience no great difficulty in running this excess material through their machines and feel that the extra seed produced on supported vines compensates very well for the added trouble in harvesting. Monantha vetch is usually too early in maturity to be planted in combination with small grains when seed is to be harvested.

### Food

IT is reported that the food shortage in the U. S. is due largely to increased demands on the part of the public, whose incomes have jumped from 60 to 135 billion dollars a year.

## Blue Lupines For South Alabama

By D. G. STURKIE and  
H. R. ALBRECHT, Agronomists,  
Alabama Experiment Station

BLUE LUPINE is a winter legume that has achieved considerable popularity in South Alabama the last few years. It usually produces satisfactory yields of green matter early enough so that it may be turned in March. Blue lupines have gained favor because they produce abundant seed crops in southern Alabama while Austrian peas and vetches almost always fail to produce seed. This enables farmers to save seed for future plantings and reduces or eliminates entirely cash outlays necessary for winter legume seed.

**Where to Plant—**Blue lupines are not sufficiently winter hardy for use in all sections of Alabama; their greatest use is in southernmost counties of the State. Plantings north of Butler County very frequently fail due to killing by cold. Therefore, it is not recommended that the crop be planted extensively in the middle and northern parts of Alabama. Losses due to killing by cold are not uncommon in the counties adjoining northern Florida.

**How and When to Plant—**Land on which blue lupines are to be planted can be prepared as for Austrian peas or vetch. It should be fertilized with 300 pounds of 0-14-10 or with 200 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre.

Blue lupines can be planted in southern Alabama any time during the month of October; when grown in central Alabama, they should be planted in September.

The seed should be inoculated with a special lupine culture.

Blue lupines can be seeded with a 1, 2, or 3-row planter, a grain drill, a knocker distributor, or they can be broadcast and disked in lightly. Rates of 60 to 80 pounds of seed per acre are recommended. High yields of green matter and of seed were obtained in all tests conducted during the 1941-42 season when these rates of seeding were used. The seed should be covered shallowly.



A fine seed patch of blue lupine in Dale County. This was planted in November.





Jim Beasley, merchant, and G. B. Phillips, county agent, Athens, Ala., examining resealed crimson clover seed at Athens. Reports indicate huge quantities of crimson clover and vetch seed saved in North Alabama, Calley peas in the Black Belt, and blue lupines in South Alabama. Plans are being made for these seed, together with large quantities of small grain, to be planted in Alabama this fall.

### Saving Pigs Saves Feed

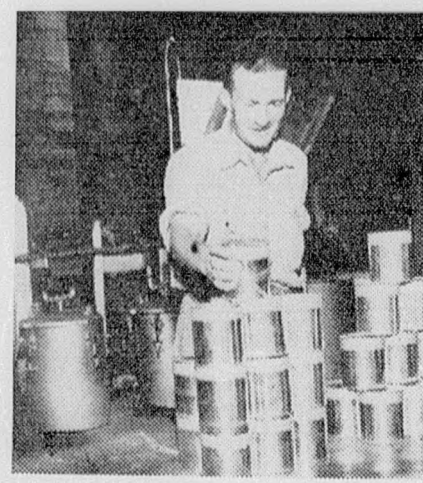
TO show the importance of saving every possible pig or hog being raised this year, the Department of Agriculture points to these figures of feed lost whenever a pig dies:

Each pig farrowed dead represents the loss of 140 pounds of feed.

Each pig farrowed alive, but dying at weaning time, when about 10 weeks old, costs 120 pounds of feed more.

A pig dying 8 weeks after being weaned represents the loss of about 100 additional pounds of feed.

During the next 8-week period of its life, feed consumption amounts to 242 pounds. And the final fattening period of 8 weeks, requires about 388 additional pounds of feed—making a total of 590 pounds of feed for the hog when finished ready for market. If the hog dies of hog cholera, for instance, just before it is ready for slaughter, nearly 1/2 ton of feed is lost, so far as edible meat is concerned.



The management of the Avondale Mills at Sylacauga encourages all employees to produce and can their own vegetables. To assist the employees in canning the company has established a cannery at Sycamore. Under the setup the employee carries the vegetables to the plant where they are canned at a cost of only a few cents per quart, including the cans. James Lantrip, manager of the cannery plant, is shown here canning vegetables for one of the employees. If it is a good practice for these employees to can vegetables it is equally as important for farm people to do the same.

### FDA Wants Many Sweet Potatoes Stored When Dug

THE sweet potato price support program as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture provides that the Food Distribution Administration will offer to purchase U. S. No. 1 sweet potatoes packed in bushel crates, baskets or hampers at the following rates: \$1.15 per bushel during the harvesting season, August through November, \$1.30 per bushel in December and January, and \$1.45 per bushel during February, March and April.

Although these seasonal price supports are offered farmers to encourage needed increased production with an assured price, it is the desire of the Food Distribution Administration that the crop be moved through the usual commercial channels insofar as possible. It is, therefore, desirable that the majority of the crop be stored for use in the winter and spring months when the need is greatest and at a time when the price should be most attractive.

### Calories

ABOUT 40 percent of the calories in the food we eat comes from meat and livestock products. Milk, dairy products, pork and lard make up three-fourths of this group.

### 4-H Members Busy

**Club Members Active:** Lawrence County has a total of 224 4-H clubs for boys with an enrollment of 855. These boys are carrying the following food production projects: war hogs 308, hogs for home consumption 428, corn 87, cotton 45, peanuts 32, beef calves 199, dairy calves 61, poultry 120, gardens 21, and sheep 4.

**Rewarded:** For outstanding club work during the past year, Leta Mae Knight, member of the Childersburg 4-H Club, Talladega County, was awarded a \$10.00 prize and an achievement medal.

**Registered Bucks:** From one registered buck given to 4-H club boys by Sears-Roebuck and Company, Dallas County now has 33 purebred bucks. The number of sheep on Dallas farms has doubled in the past two years. This year farmers of the county marketed approximately 1,500 lambs.

**Labor Problem Solved:** Ora Nell Conn, club girl of Asbury Community, Lamar County, is doing her part in the war effort. She not only has a victory garden and raises poultry but she takes the place of her brother who is in the Army by driving a truck to haul chickens and eggs to market. She and her father have a regular truck route on which they pick up poultry and eggs, thus providing a market for farmers' products. Ora Nell also has a war hog which she hopes to market this fall.

### How Use Old Onions

W. A. RUFFIN, extension horticulturist, says that a good way for farmers to utilize unused dried Bermuda onions is to plant them in the garden when they start to decay in the fall. Each onion planted will send forth six to eight green onions for winter use. If not pulled during the winter they will produce big onions the following spring.

**The cow is the best tooth builder** for growing boys and girls. Milk contains more calcium than any other food. Calcium is the stuff that helps make strong teeth and bones.

### My Family... And Yours

#### Children And The Land

By ELTA MAJORS  
Family Life and Child Care Specialist

THE love and appreciation of the land has its roots or beginnings deep in the heart of the family. It begins with the very small child in the home.

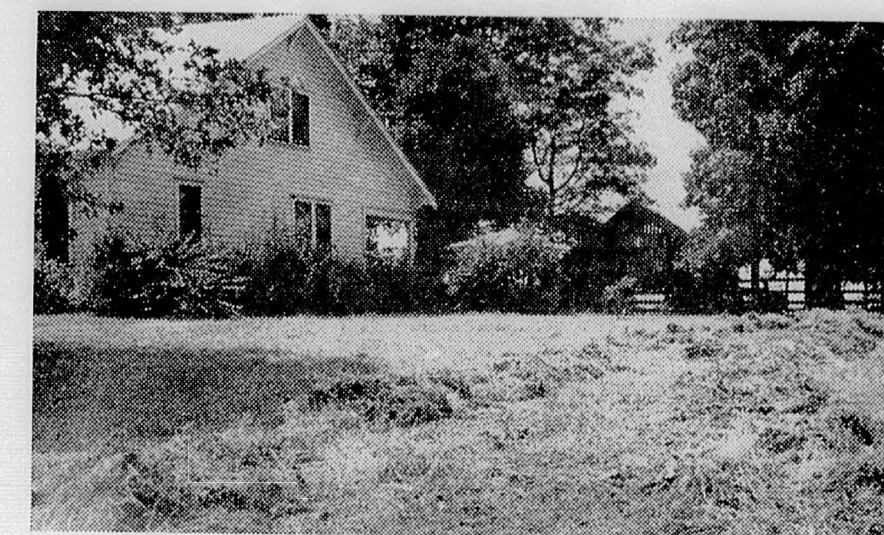
Many times fathers wonder why none of the children seem to want to stay on the farm. There may be many reasons for it, but the child is more likely to want to stay if he has grown up with the proper attitudes and ideals toward the importance of the land and the great need for preserving and caring for it. This appreciation of the land is something that should continue to increase as one grows older.

A father may ask, "How can I help my child develop this appreciation?"

Often that father has watched the rain fall and wondered if the terraces would hold. Almost before it stopped falling he has gone to the field to see about them and to stop each little break.

On such occasions take the child with you. Comment casually as you do so on the rain helping everything to grow but that it came so hard and fast that it might have washed out a terrace. You will have to mend them quickly to save the rich topsoil from washing away. Maybe it means throwing a few rocks in a hole; if so, let little hands help.

The child will soon be very much interested. He may be like the little three-year-old boy who got soil conservation a little mixed with his own desire for wanting to go play. It had rained for a long time. Little Billy was standing by the window wistfully



C. A. Kaufman, Athens, Alabama, Route 4, this year produced white Dutch clover seed in his side yard. The mowed white Dutch clover is shown here.

looking outside when his mother heard him say, "God, you better turn off that water. You'll soon wash away all the land."

The child who has his interests and appreciations thus developed will soon begin to understand the voluntary cooperation that goes into making and carrying out family plans. These may be for producing and conserving food and feed or for saving to make improvements after the war. The important thing is the joy the child gradually feels as a part of the family and is then willing to accept the obligations that go with it.

Teach your child to love and appreciate the land as he does his family.

### Latest Facts On Sweet Potatoes As A Livestock Feed Are Given

By J. C. GRIMES  
Alabama Experiment Station

THE development of practical methods for dehydrating sweet potatoes has greatly increased the usefulness of the potato crops as a stock feed. It is now an easy matter to convert the raw potato, which is bulky and easy to spoil, into a concentrate that may be stored indefinitely. Dehydrated potatoes are known commercially as sweet potato meal. This meal is a highly carbonaceous and is a good substitute for corn in cattle rations.

#### Sweet Potato Meal For Fattening Steers

TWO tests to compare sweet potato meal with corn for fattening steers have been conducted at the Alabama Station. In each of these tests the same number of pounds of feed was used in the lots being compared. The only difference in the ration of the two lots was that one lot received corn meal while the other lot received an equal number of pounds of sweet potato meal. Both lots were given a protein supplement of cottonseed meal, a roughage and a mineral mixture of steam bone meal, marble dust, and salt. The roughage consisted of peanut hay in the first test and sorghum silage in the second test.

In these tests corn meal was more palatable than potato meal. The steers in the corn meal lot would have consumed more feed had they not been limited to an amount equivalent to the consumption in the potato meal lot. However, as the feeding period advanced the consumption of potato meal increased and at the end of 120 days the steers were eating eleven pounds of meal per head daily. The corn meal fed steers gained more rapidly than those receiving sweet potato meal during the early part of the test but during the last 28 days the gains of the two groups were almost exactly the same. For the entire period the steers which received corn meal gained 1.68 pounds daily and those which received an equal amount of potato meal gained 1.64 pounds daily. The results show that sweet potato meal was approximately 92 percent as efficient in producing gains on steers as was corn meal. The average results of tests conducted at other stations agree with these findings.

#### Sweet Potato Meal For Dairy Cows

BURKE and Eaton of the Alabama Station used both air-dried and machine-dried potato meal as a substitute for corn in a grain mixture for dairy cows. They found that cows receiving the regular corn mixture gave 4813 pounds milk and 250 pounds fat in three 14-day periods, and during the same periods cows receiving air dried potato meal gave 4658 pounds milk and 232 pounds fat, and those receiving machine

dried potato meal gave 5188 pounds milk and 255 pounds fat. Lush of the Louisiana Station reported on two tests in which sweet potato meal composed 40 to 50 percent of the grain ration for dairy cows. He found that 115 pounds of potato meal would replace 100 pounds of hominy feed in a high protein ration.

Massie of the Georgia Station substituted potato meal for corn in a ration of grain, peanut vine hay, and silage for dairy cows. The cows receiving potato meal gave 8,763 pounds of milk during the test while those getting corn gave 7,504 pounds.

#### Sweet Potato Meal For Mules

RESULTS of feeding sweet potato meal to work mules on the Station Farm at Auburn indicate that potato meal may be substituted for as much as one-half the corn in the grain ration. There was quite a variation in the way the different mules ate the potato meal. Some of them appeared to like it, while others ate it sparingly. A mixture of 5 parts corn, 5 parts sweet potato meal, and 1 part cottonseed meal gave very satisfactory results.

#### Sweet Potato Meal For Fattening Hogs

IN one test at the Alabama Station, sweet potato meal and tankage proved to be unsatisfactory for fattening small pigs. Compared with corn meal, the consumption of the ration was low, the daily gains were poor, and the feed required per unit of gain was high. Better results were obtained when larger pigs were used but even then the gains made were only about half as rapid as with corn and tankage. Godbey of the South Carolina Station in two preliminary tests obtained results which agree substantially with the findings at the Alabama Station.

#### Sweet Potato Meal For Sheep and Chickens

MASSIE found sweet potato meal equal to corn in rations for fattening lambs.



J. C. Fennel, successful farmer of Leighton, Ala., has found it most profitable to save and spread all the manure possible. The photo shows manure being spread on a field which has already been phosphated and limed.



Jerry Roden's plan of picking up eggs on regular milk routes is proving popular with Marshall County farmers. These photos show a young lady grading eggs and two young men emptying milk into Mr. Roden's cheese plant. Drivers pick up eggs as well as cream on each milk route.

#### Raw Sweet Potatoes For Cattle and Hogs

IN one trial at the Alabama Station steers fed a daily ration of 29 pounds of raw, chopped sweet potatoes, 4.6 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 4.6 pounds of grass hay gained 1.7 pounds daily. They required 1765 pounds of potatoes, 274 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 274 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of gain.

Lush reported on six trials at the Louisiana Station in which dairy cows were fed chopped sweet potatoes in comparison with silage made from Sargo or corn and soybeans. He concluded that 100 pounds of potatoes equalled 230 pounds of silage and that the milk from the potato-fed cows was of better quality than from the silage-fed group.

Morrison, in his Text on Feeds and Feeding in summarizing the results of experiments conducted at several different experiment stations in feeding raw sweet potatoes to hogs, concludes that from 4 to 5 pounds of potatoes are required to equal 1 pound of

corn and that best results will be obtained when the potatoes are fed with a protein supplement, a mineral mixture, and from one-third to one-half the usual grain allowance. He states that only good-sized pigs or older hogs should be fed potatoes because this feed is too bulky for small pigs.

#### Sweet Potato Vine Hay And Silage

WORK at the Mississippi Station shows that it is difficult to make hay from sweet potato vines due to their high moisture (80 to 85 per cent) content. However, other tests at the same station indicate that by the use of as little as 6 pounds of 50 percent phosphoric acid per ton the vines can be converted into silage which is palatable and which compares favorably with silage made from sorghum cane in protein, phosphorus and calcium.

Massie reports satisfactory results in making silage from sweet potato vines without the use of a preservative. He states, however, that an improvement in the quality of the silage was noted when phosphoric acid or blackstrap molasses was applied as a preservative.

Silage, made from sweet potato vines without the use of a preservative, has been fed at the Alabama Station for two winters. The vines were raked from the potato field with a hay rake, run through a silage cutter, and placed in a trench silo. A group of two year old heifers were wintered for 112 days on a daily ration of 30 pounds of this silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. They gained 30 pounds each. A similar group of heifers which received 30 pounds of sorghum silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal daily gained 29 pounds each.

#### Vitamin Content Of Sweet Potato Leaves

IN preliminary tests to compare ground dehydrated sweet potato leaves with alfalfa leaf meal in rations for baby chicks King found that dehydrated sweet potato leaves compared favorably with alfalfa leaf meal in producing good growth and low mortality when this product was substituted pound for pound for alfalfa leaf meal.



## The State Of Your Health

(Prepared especially for This Month in Rural Alabama by the State Department of Health.)

### Advice To Prospective Mothers

THE wise mother-to-be consults a physician as soon as possible after she has reason to think she is pregnant. At that first visit the doctor usually asks her a number of questions. These cover the present state of her health, former illnesses, etc. He also gives her a complete physical examination, with particular attention to her heart, lungs, abdomen, teeth, tonsils, and of course the reproductive organs, which must be kept in the best possible condition for the work which they will be called upon to do during the months which lie just ahead. Nor are such things as ascertaining the prospective mother's weight, urinalysis, determination of blood pressure, blood-testing, dieting and rest neglected.

With the knowledge gained from these examinations and tests, the doctor is in a position to advise her as to the mode of living which she should follow. He will be able to make specific suggestions to her regarding rest, exercise, sleep, bathing, elimination, etc. He will also advise her regarding the visits which she should make to his office in order that he may be able to keep a watchful eye upon her condition. Most physicians recommend that these visits be made at least once a month during the first six months of pregnancy, about every fortnight during the seventh and eighth months, and weekly during the ninth month.

The prospective mother should also visit her dentist early in pregnancy in order that her teeth may receive the proper care, along with other parts of her body. His examination will show what is needed to put them in good condition, and once they are in that condition, he can advise her how to keep them so. Unless the needs of a particular case indicate otherwise, the diet of the prospective mother should include what are known as "the dietary essentials." These consist of one quart of milk, one raw vegetable salad, one egg, one citrus fruit or tomato, one cooked green leafy vegetable, and one helping of whole-grain cereal or bread. These foods, providing approximately 1,000 calories a day, should be supplemented by either foods in sufficient quantity to increase the total of 2,000 calories a day if the prospective mother is overweight. If she is underweight or needs extra nourishment to maintain normal weight in the face of especially heavy demands imposed upon strength and energy by unusually heavy work, her total should be increased to 4,000 calories a day. This supplementary diet should include such products as meat, fish, potatoes, bread, butter, sugar and fruits. Cod liver oil

may be added to her diet, but this should be done only upon the advice of a physician.

There should be a careful watch on the weight as a too rapid or too great an increase means danger and demands immediate medical care. The maximum gain in weight during pregnancy should be regular and not more than one pound a week.

The expectant mother should spend at least two hours out of twenty-four out in the open air and sunshine, regardless of the season, although of course proper regard should be paid to the state of the weather. She should also be particularly careful not to expose herself to contagious diseases.

### Alfalfa Will Help Solve Feed Problem

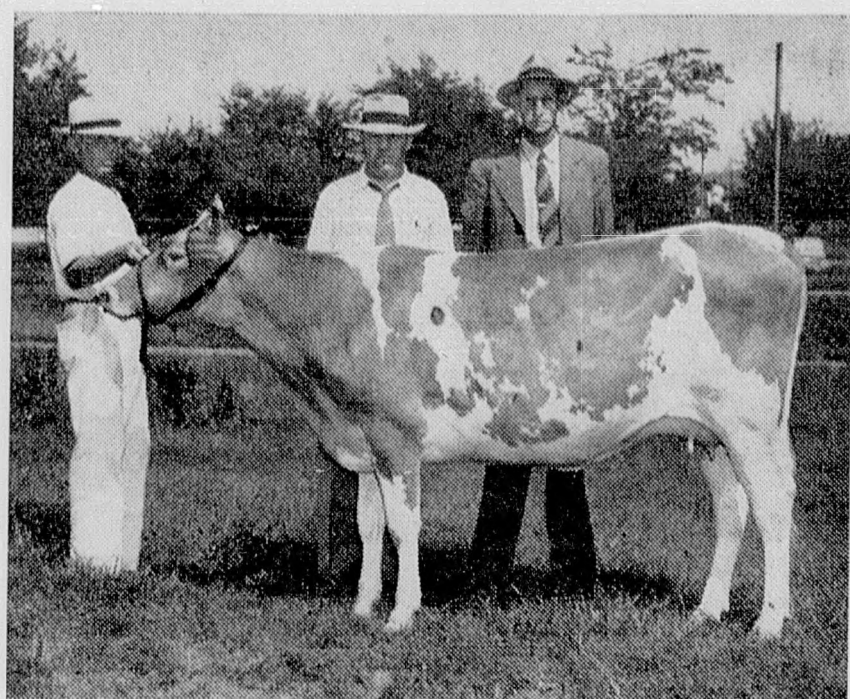
WHERE adapted, alfalfa, a perennial legume, offers one of the best means for meeting the present feed shortage. Alfalfa succeeds on the better lands of Central and North Alabama. Some of the largest yields are made on the Piedmont soils.

Essential for the success of alfalfa are listed by J. C. Lowery, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, extension agronomist: lime, phosphate, thorough preparation, inoculation, and early fall seeding.

August is the month to apply and disk-in the phosphate and to obtain the planting seed. If preparations have not been made during July and August for seeding alfalfa it is best to seed the land to winter legumes to be turned in the spring and delay seeding alfalfa until the fall of 1944 rather than plant on poorly prepared seed beds.

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Caley peas are proving very popular as a soil building, temporary grazing, and seed producing crop in the Black Belt sections of Alabama and Mississippi. Experiences also show that it is worth a trial on moist soils outside of the Black Belt. Dr. J. A. Nafel, soil chemist of the Alabama Experiment Station, is shown here examining a bunch of Caley peas. He is standing in a field of peas.



H. F. Bailey, Summerville, Alabama, Morgan County, bought the best heifer sold at the Guernsey cattle sale held in Birmingham this year. He paid \$595 for the heifer shown in the picture. Mr. Bailey (wearing coat) and Ralph Cooney, manager, Riegel Dale Farm, Trion, Georgia, are shown here with the heifer which was produced by Mr. Cooney.

### Caley Pea Excellent Black Belt Legume

CALY pea is the outstanding winter legume in the Black Belt. Experiments by K. G. Baker, superintendent, Black Belt Experiment Station, show that it is a good winter and spring grazing crop and that it improves the growth of Johnson grass which appears after the Caley pea dies down in late May or June.

Caley pea succeeds on both lime and moderately acid soils of the Black Belt. It also has made good growth on bottom lands that are not swampy but that are too wet for other clovers and small grains.

In common with other winter legumes it will probably respond to recommended rates for liming on acid soils.

If the land is badly infested with undesirable plants such as sedge grass, "wiregrass," or weeds it may be desirable to break thoroughly the land provided the breaking is done several weeks in advance of planting date in order to allow soil to settle and form a firm seed bed. Good stands have been secured by either disk-ing or drilling the seed in shallow or unbroken land.

Best seeding dates are September through November, preferably September. At least 40 pounds of seed should be sowed per acre.

Best fertilizer is 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash, or 400 to 800 pounds of basic slag and 50 pounds of muriate of potash. Disk in with seed at planting time.

It should be inoculated with vetch inoculation.

Although blight has killed practically all of the commercial stands of chestnut timber in the country, the dead chestnut trees are still furnishing about 60 per cent of the vegetable tannin produced in the United States.

Six grades of mixed fertilizer will be available for purchase by Alabama farmers in 1943-44, announced Dr. N. J. Volk, agronomist for the Alabama Experiment Station. The grades approved for Alabama are 0-14-10, 4-10-4, 10-10-6, 6-8-4, 3-9-9 (tobacco), and 5-10-5 (vegetable gardens).

### Phosphate Essential For Winter Legumes

TESTS by the Alabama Experiment Station and experiences of farmers show that phosphate is essential to success with winter legumes.

In seven-year tests at Andalusia vetch fertilized with 400 pounds of superphosphate averaged 8,992 pounds of green growth per acre, contrasted to 2,734 pounds where superphosphate was not used.

The yields in seven-year tests at Sylacauga were 4,425 pounds on phosphated land and 964 pounds on land without phosphate.

Thus at three widely separated areas, on different soils, superphosphate was the difference between a successful vetch crop and a failure.

Winter legumes such as hairy vetch should receive 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate, or 400 to 600 pounds of basic slag per acre.

It is desirable to use, in addition to the superphosphate, 50 pounds of muriate of potash, especially on light soils and on soils where peanuts are harvested.



VOLUME 47

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943

NUMBER 9

### GUNNERY GRADUATE GETS SILVER WINGS

Harlingen Army Air Field, Texas, Aug. 7—A graduate this week of the Harlingen flexible gunnery school who qualified as an expert aerial triggerman after six weeks of intensive training and now wears the silver wings of a Gunner-Technician-Sergeant, is Thomas L. DeVaughan, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. DeVaughan, of Elba, Route 4.

He was promoted to sergeant and received his diploma and wings at brief exercises held here and, unless held over to serve as an instructor, will depart immediately to join a combat crew aboard a U. S. bomber. Before learning to "double in gunnery," he completed one other course either in radio, air mechanics or armament and qualified as an air crew technician.

While at Harlingen he fired every type weapon from BB guns to calibre .50 Brownings, spent from 12 to 16 hours daily on the ground and in the air mastering the course of instruction and eyes, nerves and fingers to split-second timing. He climbed the course by firing on towed targets from Texas training planes and medium bombers. This thorough training at every phase of aerial warfare here at one of the nation's biggest gunnery schools qualified him for his role as Gunner-Technician-Sergeant—the best in the world.

Mrs. C. S. West, of Greenville, Captain and Mrs. Lander Curren and baby, of Camp Hood, Texas, spent Friday and Saturday in Elba, guests of Mrs. J. M. Bonneau and family.

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### ENCOURAGE INEXPERIENCED FARM WORKERS

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